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Ref.

Def.Doc 663(A)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, 1936

Aims and Results of  
Social and Economic Policies  
in Pacific Countries (Pages 71-78)

Proceedings of the Ninth Conference of the Institute  
of Pacific Relations, Yosemite National Park, Cali-  
fornia, 15--29 August 1936

OLDFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS  
London New York Toronto  
1937

OBSTACLES TO JAPANESE EXPORT TRADE

The foregoing discussions may give the impression that Japanese exports have now broken through all barriers and are now swamping all the main Pacific markets. Japanese members, however, soon made it clear that from their point of view the ominous fact confronting them is a mounting wall of almost insuperable tariffs and other import restrictions, the effect of which has already been to create serious recessions of certain Japanese exports not only in the comparatively small British colonial markets of Africa and the West Indies but in such formerly and potentially important territories as the Netherlands Indies, India, China, Australia, British Malaya, and Egypt. It is true that for the seven months of 1936 the total value of Japanese exports is still slightly above the corresponding figure for 1935, but the previous rate of increase has been greatly retarded, and to some countries, notably China, India, Netherlands Indies, France, Egypt, and Argentina, there has been an absolute decrease. It is also noteworthy that the total exports of certain commodities such as flour, cotton piecegoods, silk piecegoods, and raw silk have shown a decline in value from the 1935 figures--the first actual recession, in some cases, for several years. How far this slowing up of the export boom can be attributed to the direct effects of trade barriers and how far to internal factors such as rising prices of raw materials imported by

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Japan or price-control measures by the Japanese themselves cannot be definitely stated, but there can be no denying the severity and range of the barriers which Japanese goods must now face. This was a fact acknowledged by non-Japanese members even while they were stating the case for the foreign protests against Japanese competition. The following extract from a Japanese data paper furnishes a useful summary of the more important restrictions imposed in recent years and of the adjustments Japan must contemplate in consequence.

While Japan has achieved a remarkable trade expansion in the dwindling world markets since the reimposition of gold embargo at the close of 1931, she has had to encounter many kinds of stringent trade barriers in a large number of countries. The development of foreign trade is an essential requisite to Japan when she seeks, as she does, to solve the population problem by the industrialization of the country, and yet just at the time when Japan sought to expand her trade overseas, the financial and industrial structure of the world had been seriously undermined and all the rest of the countries erected various barriers against Japanese manufactures. If world economic conditions had been in a more normal state, Japan, with other industrial countries, would not have been grudging a share in an expanding world market. As it was, however, Japan's expansion, even though it is not really big, has attracted special attention; it has given rise to the accusation of "exchange dumping" or "social dumping".  
In consequence, steps have been freely and openly taken by foreign countries to exclude imports of Japanese goods.

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"But at the same time, Japan is not in a position to establish a bloc economy within the territory of her own empire so as to be free from the insecurity of foreign markets. Even if Manchoukuo were to be brought within such bloc economy, Japan would hardly be able to satisfy her economic demands unless the markets of other countries were accessible to her.

"The trade barriers in the main markets for Japanese goods before 1932 were not specifically designed to check Japan's advance, but merely consisted either of the general tariff increases of a protectionist character due to the world depression or of the control of foreign exchange as attempted by countries like Turkey, Iran, or the Latin American countries in order to restrict imports from foreign countries as a whole. But after 1933, especially in 1934 and 1935, one country after another resorted to high tariffs, import quotas or import-licensing regulations, or exchange control with the specific objective of excluding imports from Japan.

"Among the discriminating tariffs against Japanese goods, the most notable are the exchange compensation duties and dumping duties as erected against the depreciated yen and low wages in Japan, respectively. The former have been adopted since 1932, by the Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, South Africa, Canada, France, Italy, and others. In South Africa, especially, the extent to which such a duty was applied had gradually been widened, and in Canada, for some time until the conclusion of the new trade agreement between Canada and Japan in June, 1936, the basis of duty was computed at mint par, practically resulting in an exceptional increase in the rate of duty. The chief examples

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of dumping duties are the South African duty on Japanese cement and United States duties on Japanese rubber boots and shoes and electric lamps. Further, there has been the Canadian surtax of 33 1/3 percent. on all imports from Japan, emerging after the breakdown of the negotiations between the two countries, and the additional exchange compensation duty imposed by the Egyptian Government on Japanese goods soon after their notification of the abrogation of the Trade Convention. In view of the fact that the countries constituting the British Empire have become important markets for Japan's exports, the growing tendency throughout the Empire to apply a preferential duty in favour of British goods has proved a particularly serious blow to Japan. Lastly, one of the characteristic tendencies of the last few years has been the spread of the double tariff system, a weapon used by a country against another from which it buys more than it sells as a means of adjusting the unfavourable trade balance. Since 1934, this system has become popular among countries like Haiti, Cuba, Ecuador, the Argentine, the Union of South Africa, etc., and all of them have applied the highest rates to imports from Japan.

Import quotas, import-licensing systems and other new devices of import restrictions are now such universal phenomena that countries not adopting one or the other of these measures constitute the exceptions. Particularly as regards the import restrictions on Japanese goods, the number both of the countries which have adopted these restrictions and of the items on which these restrictions have been imposed has increased considerably. As notable examples, we might mention

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the import quota as applied to Japanese cotton piece-goods which is contained in the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1934, and a series of the Emergency Ordinances for Restriction of Import in the Netherlands Indies, which have been applied after 1933 to almost all of Japan's main exports to that country, including textiles, miscellaneous goods, metal-ware, and other items, 40 in all. Exports of Japanese cotton piece-goods to the Philippines, too, have been restricted. Certainly some of the import restrictions resorted to by the Latin American and African countries have been intended to check Japanese expansion. Last, but far from least, there is the quota regulation which has been applied to cotton and rayon tissues by the British colonies after the failure of the Anglo-Japanese trade talks in 1934. At present this quota is in practice in all the British colonies in Asia, the Mediterranean, Africa, West Indies, and America.

A general idea as to how Japanese goods are being shut out in world markets, may be obtained from the following list, current as at January, 1936, of the countries in which import quotas of one kind or another were in existence and of the countries in which tariffs have been increased since 1934.

COTTON TISSUES

Import quotas: India, the Netherlands Indies, Turkey; Iran, Indo-China, the Philippines, Holland, Sweden, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Lithuania, Greece, Portuguese Angola and Mozambique; French West Africa, British Malaya, British Guiana, Trinidad; Malta, Sierra Leone, Barbados, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, Colombia, Cyprus, Jamaica.

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Tariff increases: The Netherlands Indies, Syria, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Portuguese Mozambique, Morocco, the Union of South Africa, Egypt, East Africa, Chile, Argentina, Salvador, Canada, Cuba, Australia.

BILL CIGARETTES

Import quotas: The Netherlands Indies, Belgium, Holland, Italy, France, Lithuania, Sweden, Holland, Portuguese Angola, French West Africa, Ecuador, Cyprus, Uruguay, Colombia.

Tariff increases: India, East Africa, Sudan, West Africa, the Union of South Africa, Great Britain, France, Australia, Canada, Argentina, Salvador, Cuba.

RAYON TISSUES

Import quotas: The Netherlands Indies, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Italy, France, Rumania, British Malaya, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, Malta, Ecuador, Uruguay, Colombia, Cyprus.

Tariff increases: India, France, Sudan, Egypt, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Canada, Argentina, Cuba, Salvador.

KNIT GOODS

Import quotas: France, Holland, Belgium, Lithuania, Italy, French West Africa, Ecuador, Uruguay, Colombia, Peru.

Tariff increases: India, Egypt, Sudan, the Union of South Africa, West Africa, Canada, Argentina, Salvador.

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES

Import quotas: Turkey, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Italy, Denmark, Uruguay, Colombia.

Tariff increases: Italy, Belgium, Lithuania, Norway, West Africa, Canada, Argentina, Salvador.

CHINA AND EASTERN WARE

Import quotas: Turkey, Iran, the Netherlands Indies, Afghanistan, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Greece, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Austria, Denmark, Uruguay, Colombia.

Tariff increases: India, Indo-China, Holland, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Norway, the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Salvador, Canada.

PAPER

Import quotas: The Netherlands Indies, Turkey, Iran, Hungary, Poland, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Uruguay, Colombia.

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Tariff increases: Belgium, Lithuania, New Zealand, Canada, Argentina, Salvador.

TOYS

Import quotas: Turkey, Rumania, Greece, Italy, Austria, Uruguay, Colombia, Mexico.

Tariff increases: France, Great Britain, Canada, Argentina, Salvador.

CANNED FOODSTUFFS

Import quotas: Turkey, Greece, Austria, France, Poland, Italy, Denmark, Portuguese Angola, Uruguay, Columbia.

Tariff increases: The United States, Canada, Argentina, Salvador.

'The outlook for the future is even more serious. For not only are the existing barriers likely to be intensified still further, but also the universal adoption of the foreign trade policy based upon the reciprocity principle promises a host of new trade barriers to be added to the existing ones. As a means of improving its own trade balance, one country after another has come to ask Japan for reciprocity in trade; or for an increase in Japan's purchases of its products, and in order to attain this purpose it has sometimes abrogated the treaty of commerce with Japan, or erected discriminating tariffs specifically on Japanese imports. This tendency was started when in 1923 British India denounced the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention and raised the duty on cotton piece-goods. Lately, Salvador, Cuba, the Union of South Africa, and Egypt have all raised tariffs or abrogated treaties, and then proposed to negotiate reciprocal agreements with Japan.

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'Generally speaking, the reciprocity policy is very hard to adopt universally. For although exports and imports of a country, taken as a whole, may ultimately be brought into equilibrium, it is nevertheless inevitable that, in its trade

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relations with individual foreign countries, a country should have debit balances as well as credit balances. Japan's exports exceed imports in respect of 31 countries, while imports exceed exports in respect of only 15 countries. In other words, she buys from a few countries while selling to a great many countries. There is no doubt that this country is in a weak bargaining position. Naturally, Japan has never once taken the initiative in proposing a reciprocal trade agreement of this kind, because her social and economic situation today requires that foreign trade should be improved by increasing exports rather than by reducing imports. To Japan, the problem is not how to propose reciprocity in trade, but how to deal with such proposals when proposed by other countries.

'Japan's answer to the restrictive policies of foreign countries against Japanese goods has been either conciliation or retaliation. When Japan responded with a conciliatory policy, she chose one or the other of the following two attitudes: first, she attempted to reach some agreement with the particular country for mutual concession. The Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1934 furnishes one case in which she succeeded in this attempt, for, under that convention, while Japan consented both to restrict exports of cotton piece-goods to India and to buy a large amount of raw cotton from India, India agreed to reduce the duty on cotton goods. Japan undertook voluntarily to control exports with regard to price and quantity, and accordingly attempted to induce the foreign countries either to stop erecting a new trade barrier or to abolish an existing one. This was the case with exports of electric lamps to England and exports of cotton tissues, cotton rugs, pencils, potteries, plated goods, and matches to the United States. The export control in these



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cases was undertaken both by the Exporters' Association (Yushutsu Kumiai) and Manufacturers' Association (Seigyo Kumiai) established for each branch of trade under specific Acts of the Diet.

'The object of the Exporters' Associations was originally to give exporters an opportunity of voluntary combination so that they might have common facilities for the conduct of business. Formerly their activities consisted mainly in the technical inspection of the exports. Since about 1933, however, as the expansion of Japan's export trade occasioned widespread alarm abroad and barriers have come to be erected against Japanese goods on an increasingly large scale, their efforts have been shifted to the control of export quantity and export prices. At present the number of the Associations which are carrying out such regulative functions is over thirty and the area in which control is affected is also steadily being enlarged.

'Execution of the schemes for export-control which are agreed upon under the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention, the American-Japanese agreements for pencils, cotton piece-goods, matches, etc., the American-Japanese Convention on cotton piece-goods for exportation to the Philippines, or the Anglo-Japanese agreement for electric lamps were all undertaken voluntarily by the Exporters' Associations. Where the total volume of exports is to be controlled, the associations must, of course, undertake to decide the shares to be given to each member which often becomes a very complicated problem.

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JAPAN'S TRADE BALANCES WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES  
(Value in millions of yen)

Country	1931	1933	1935
<u>Credit Balance:</u>			
Manchoukuo*	-54.7	135.1	209.6
Dutch East-Indies	-17.4	101.0	64.9
Hong Kong	36.3	21.3	46.9
Great Britain	-10.2	5.2	38.1
Siam	- 2.1	5.9	34.8
Philippine Islands	11.4	9.9	24.1
France	3.7	17.0	27.7
China	40.1	- 5.1	15.0
Holland	7.3	3.6	12.4
Russia	-15.9	- 23.1	10.4
Straits Settlements	- 2.7	7.4	7.9
Hawaii	5.4	3.3	7.0
New Zealand	0.5	4.1	4.9
Chile	- 2.1	- 1.5	2.2
<u>Debit Balance:</u>			
United States	83.0	129.6	274.3
Australia	94.9	153.2	160.3
Canada	22.6	40.3	44.6
British India**	22.0	0.4	20.9
French Indo-China	4.7	6.2	11.0
British Borneo	3.0	5.6	9.3
Peru	0.6	2.3	4.5
Mexico	0.6	1.3	1.0

\* Including the Mantung Province.

\*\* Including Ceylon.

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'The Manufacturers' Associations serve the purposes of cartels for small industrialists. The main functions of these associations lie in the control of the production and prices of the manufactures and the furnishing of common business facilities. Particularly important is the former function, which is now universal in almost every branch of industry. Today there are over 600 unit associations and 35 federations of such associations. Most of these are industries manufacturing staple exports as defined under a Japanese law. As the control by Exporters' Associations and control by Manufacturers' Associations are applied to the same product, a conflict of interest between the two kinds of unions sometimes occurs, but they usually manage to find some way of co-operation.

'If a foreign country should resort to import restrictions of extreme stringency, a policy of retaliation may be pursued either by the Government or by private organizations, but actually this policy has been put into effect only in exceptional cases. For instance, exporters or manufacturers might organize a boycott, either not to buy goods from a certain foreign country or not to sell Japanese goods to that country. One example of the former case was the boycott resolved upon by the industrialists' and merchants' associations in Osaka against Indian raw cotton in retaliation to the drastic steps taken by the Indian Government to restrict the exports of Japanese cotton piece-goods. As an example of the boycott not to sell Japanese goods, we may mention a temporary measure taken by industrialists and merchants at the time of the trade war between Japan and the Netherlands Indies, against the Dutch Emergency Ordinance for Restriction of Import and Industrial Regulation Ordinance. At that time, exports of potteries and sarongs, the two necessities of the natives, were temporarily suspended.

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'There is a provision for anti-dumping duties in the Customs Tariff Act of Japan, but this has never been put into effect. In view of the recent tendency of the world trade, however, Japan, in April 1934, enacted a Trade Adjustment and Safeguarding Law. This law is designed to adjust and safeguard the country's trade interests in response to such restrictive steps as any foreign country may either have already taken or be taking against Japan, to vest the Government with power to prohibit or restrict imports of any specific goods, or to levy additional duties. It is obvious that, unless the Government should consider retaliation particularly necessary and take administrative steps, this law exists only on paper. Being an emergency legislation, it is designed to be effective for three years only. It was the intention of the Japanese Government when promulgating this law to refrain from resorting to it as far as possible. So far, it has been brought into effect only once: the Government took steps to use it against Canada in retaliation to the Canadian exchange compensation duty. On that occasion, the Japanese Government imposed additional import duties of 50 per cent. ad valorem, to be effective for one year, on eight items of imports from Canada, including timber and wheat, but left imports of aluminium, lead, and zinc free from such imposition.'

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辯護文書 第六八三(A)

一九三六年ノ太平洋問題

太平洋諸國ニ於ケル社會、經濟政策ノ目標ト成果  
(七一頁乃至七八頁)

一九三六年八月十五日ヨリ二十九日ニ互リカリフォルニア州ヨセミテ國立公園ニテ開催セル太平洋國際關係協會第六回會議議事録

ロンドン。ニューヨーク。トロント オックスフ  
ード大學出版部 一九三七年刊

### 日本輸出貿易ノ諸障礙物

上ニ述ベタヤウナ論說ハ日本ノ輸出品ガ今ヤ有エル  
障礙ヲ切り抜ケ、太平洋ノスベテノ主要市場ニ氾濫  
シテキルヤウナ印象ヲ與ヘルカモ知レナイガ、併シ



Ref Doc 6833-A

日本人會員ハ彼等ノ立場カラ聞モナク次ノコトヲ明  
ニシタ、即チ、日本ノ輸出品ガ直面シテキル暗憚タ  
ル事實ハ殆ンド越エ待ベクモナイ高關稅其他ノ輸入  
制限ノ障壁ガ次第ニ高マリツツアルコトデアリ、ソ  
ノ影響トシテ已ニ或ル種ノ日本輸出品ハアフリカ及  
ビ西印度諸島等ノ比較的小サイ英領植民地市場バカ  
リデナク、蘭領印度、印度中國オーストラリヤ英領  
マレー及ビエヂプトノヤウナ從來ノ又將來ノ重要地  
域ニ於テモ大幅ニ後退セシメラレタコトデアル。一  
九三六年ノ七月間ノ日本輸出總價額ハ前年同期ノ數  
字ヲ尙幾ラカ超エテキルコトハ事實デアルガ、以前  
ノ輸出増加率ハ著シク緩慢トナリ又或ル國々特ニ中  
國、印度、蘭印、フランス、エヂプト及ビアルゼン  
チン向ケ輸出價額ハ完全ニ減少ヲ示シテキル、小麥  
粉、綿織物、生糸ノ如キ商品ノ全輸出價額ガ、一九  
三五年ノ數字ヨリ減退シテキルコトモ亦重要ナコト  
デアラウ。此等輸出品ノアルモノハコ、數年ニ始  
メテ見ル實際ノ後退デアルコノ輸出景氣ノ緩慢化ハ  
下ノ程度貿易上ノ諸々ノ障壁直接ノ原因トシ、又下  
ノ程度迄輸入原料ノ騰貴ヤ日本自体ノ價格統制等ノ  
國內事情ニ因ルモノデアルカハハツキリ判ラナイガ  
日本商品ガ今ヤキビシイイタクツモノ障壁ニ直面シナ  
ケルバナラナイコトハ否定スベクモナイ。コレハ日

Doc 683-A

本人以外ノ官員方競争ニ對スル外國側ノ抗擊ヲ支持スル申立ヲ行ツタ際ニスラ承認シタ事實デアル。次ニ掲ゲル日本ノ資料ノ抜萃ハ、近年日本ノ輸出貿易ニ課セラレタ諸制限並ニ其結果日本ガヤラザルヲ得ナカツタ對策ノ大体ヲ知ルノニ役立ツモノデアル。

一面、日本ハ一九三一年末ノ金輸出再禁止以來當時ノ縮小シツツアツタ世界市場ニ於テ著シイ貿易上ノ發展ヲ遂ゲタガ、ソノ一方日本ハ多數ノ國々ニオイテ種々ノ嚴重ナ通商障壁ニ逼進セネバナラナカツタ。國內ノ工業化ニヨツテ人口問題ノ解決ヲ計ラウトスル以上、外國貿易ノ發達ハ日本ニトツテ必須ノ要件デアル。然ルニ日本ガ海外貿易ノ伸長ニ努メントシタ時世界ノ金融並ニ産業構造ハヒドイ打撃ヲ被リ諸國ハ日本ノ生産品ニ對シテ、サマザマナ障壁ヲ築イテシマツタ、若シ、世界ノ經濟狀態ガモット正常ナ狀態ニ在ツタナラバ、日本ハ他ノ工業國トトモニ、膨脹スル世界市場ニ參加スルコトライトハレナカツタデアラウ。併シナガラ世界ノ經濟狀態ガ正常デナカツタノデ日本ノ發展ハ、大キイモノデナイトハ言ヘ、特ニ注意ヲ惹ヒタノデアル。即チ日本ノ發展ハ「爲替ダムピング」デアルトカ「ソウシャル・ダムピング」デアルカノ非難ヲ招ク原因トナツタ。コノ結果、諸外國ハ遠慮無ク、公然ト日本商品ノ輸入

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閉出トイフ手段ヲ執ツタノデアル。然シ同時ニ日本  
ハ、不特定ナル外國市場ノ影響ヲ免ガレルタメニ其  
ノ領土内テハ「ブロッツク經濟」ヲ樹立スルコトが出  
來ナイ。タトヘ滿洲國ガソノヤウナ「ブロッツク經濟」  
ノ中ニ入レラレヨウトモ、其ノ他ノ外國市場ガ利用  
出來ナイ限り日本ガソノ經濟的需長ヲ充足スルコト  
ハ殆ンド不可能デアラウ。

一九三二年以前ノ主要市場ニ於ケル日本商品ニ對ス  
ル通商上ノ障礙ハ日本ノ進出ヲ阻止スル目的ヲ待ニ  
作ラレタモノテハナク、單ニ、世界的不況ニ由來ス  
ル保護貿易主義的ナ性格ヲ持ツタ一様ノ關稅増額カ  
乃至トルコ、イラン、ラテン、アメリカ諸國ガ全体  
トシテ諸外國カラノ輸入制限スル目的ヲ試ミタ如キ  
外國爲替ノ統制カラ成リ立ツゲキタ。併シ、一九三  
三年以後待ニ一九三四年並ニ同三五年ニナルト、待  
ニ日本カラノ輸入品ヲ閉出スル目的ヲ萬國關稅輸入割當輸入  
許可統制乃至爲替統制ナドノ手段ヲ採ル國ガ相繼イ  
テ現ハレタ。

日本ノ商品ニ對スル差別關稅ノ中、最も注目スベキ  
モノハ價值ノ下落シタ國ニ對シテハ爲替、補償稅モ  
日本ノ低價銀ニ對シテハダムピング稅ヲ夫々課シタ  
コトデアル。前者ハ一九三二年以來、フィリッピン  
群島、佛領印度支那、南アフリカ、カナダ、フラン  
ス、イタリーソノ他ヲ採用サレテ



南アフリカニ於テハ特ニカウイフ税ノ適用サレル範  
 圍ハ次第二擴大セラレ、又カナダデハ一九三六年六  
 月カナダト日本ノ間ニ新通商協定ガ締結サレル迄シ  
 バラクノ間税ノ基礎ハ金平價デ計算セラレタガ右ノ  
 結果實際ニハ税率ガ著シク増大シタ。ダムピング税  
 ノ主ナ例トシテハ、南アフリカガ日本ノセメントニ  
 課シタモノヤ、合衆國ガ日本ノゴム靴ヤ電燈ニ課シ  
 タモノガアル。サラニ、カナダガ日本トノ交渉ノ控  
 折以來日本カラノ輸入品ノ全部ニ課シタ三三パーセ  
 ント三分ノ一トイフ附加税ガアルシ、エヂプト政府  
 ガ通商協定廢棄ヲ通告シタ直後、日本商品ニ課シタ  
 爲替補償附加税ガアル。英帝國ヲ構成スル諸國ガ日  
 本輸出品ノ重要ナ市場トナツテキル事實ニ鑑ミレバ  
 特惠關稅ヲ英國商品ニ與ヘントノ傾向ガ英帝國ノ到  
 ルトコロデ盛ニナツタコトハ、日本ニトツテ格別ノ  
 痛手トナツタ。最後ニ最近數年間ノ特徵アル傾向ノ  
 一ツトシテ二重關稅制度ノ普及ガアルガコレハ或ル  
 國ノ買ヒ入レガ賣リ込ミヨリ多イ場合、ソノ不順ナ  
 ル貿易尻ヲ調整スル手段トシテ相手國ニ對シテ用ヒ  
 ル武器デアル。一九三四年以來、コノ制度ハハイ  
 チ、キューバ、エクアドル、アルゼンチン、南アフ  
 リカ聯邦等ノ諸國デ廣ク行ハレ、コレ等ノ諸國ハ皆

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6

日本カラノ輸入品ニ最高ノ税率ヲ適用シテ來タ。

輸入制管、輸入許可制度ソノ他輸入制限ニ關スル  
新シイ工夫ハ今ヤ普遍的ナ現象トナツテアリ、コレ  
ヲノ方策ノ一ツニツラ採用シテキナイ國ハ例外トサ  
レルホドデアル。殊ニ日本商品ノ輸入制限ニ關シテ  
ハ、コレヲノ制限手段ヲ採用シテキル國々ノ數モ、  
コレヲノ制限ヲ課セラルル品目ノ數モ夫々相當ニ増  
加シテキル。ソノ著シイ例トシテ日印通商協定ニ規  
定サレテキル日本ノ絹織物ニ關スル輸入制管又關領  
印度ニ於テ輸入制限ヲ目的トシテ發布サレタ一連ノ  
緊急諸法令ヲ舉ゲルコトガ出來ル。コレヲノ諸法令

ハ、一九三三年以後織物 雜貨 金物 其ノ他計四  
十品目ヲ含ム日本ノ主要輸出品ノ殆ンド全部ニ、適  
用サレテキル。アイリツゼンニ對スル日本ノ絹織物  
ノ輸出モ亦制限ヲ受ケテキル。ラテシ、アメリカヤア  
フリカノ諸國ガ採用シテキル輸入制限中ニハ日本ノ  
發展ヲ阻ヒ止メルタメニ設ケラレタモノガアルハ  
確カデアル。大事ナコトヲ一ツ言ヒ置タガ一九三  
四年ノ日英通商會議ノ失敗後ハ英國ノ諸植民地ガ綿  
織物ヤ人絹織物ニ適用シタ關稅規則ガアル。現在コ  
ノ關稅ハアジアニ在ルタメテ英國植民地 地中海



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アフリカ 西印度諸島及ビアメリカデ実行サレテキ  
ル。日本商品ガ世界市場カラ開メ出シラ陰ヒツツア  
ル状態ハ次ニ掲ゲル一九三六年一月當時ノ表カラソ  
ノ大体ヲ知ルコトガ出来ヤウ。コレハ何ラカノ形デ  
輸入割當ヲシテキタ諸國、又一九三四年以來ニ已親  
ヲ増大セシメタ國々ノ一覽表デアル。

編 綴 物

輸入割當、	印度	南印	トルコ	イラン	印度支那
比島	オランダ	スエーデン	イタリ	ポーラン	
ド	ルーマニヤ	チエコスロヴァキヤ	オーストリ		
ヤ	リスワニヤ	ギリシヤ	ポルトガル領アソコラ		
及ビモザムビツク	佛領西アフリカ	英領マレー			
英領ギアナ	トリニダード	マルタ	シエラレホネ		
バルバドス	ベルー	エクアドル	ウルグワイ	コ	
ロムビア	サイプラス	ジャマイカ			
税率増大、	南印	シリヤ	トルコ	チエコスロヴァ	
キヤ	フィンランド	ポルトガル領モザムビツク			
モロッコ	南阿爾及	エヂプト	東アフリカ	チリ	
アルゼンチン	サルヴァドル	カナダ	キューバ		
オーストラリア					

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絹織物

輸入割當。 蘭印 ベルギー ホーランド イタリア  
 フランス リスワニヤ スエーデン オランダ 露  
 ルトガル領 アンゴラ 佛領西アフリカ エクワドル  
 サイブラス ウルグワイ コロムビア  
 税率増大。 印度 東アフリカ スダン 西アフリカ  
 南阿聯邦 英本國 フランス オーストラリヤ カ  
 ナダ アルゼンチン サルヴァトル キューバ

人絹織物

輸入割當。 蘭印 ベルギー オランダ ドイツ ス  
 エーデン イタリア フランス ルーマニヤ 英領  
 マレイ 英領ギニア トリニダード バルバドス  
 マルタ エクワドル ウルグワイ コロムビヤ  
 イブラス  
 税率増大。 印度 フランス スダン エジプト 南  
 阿聯邦 オーストラリヤ カナダ アルゼンチン  
 キューバ サルヴァトル

メリヤス類

輸入割當。 フランス オランダ ベルギー リスワ  
 ニヤ イタリア 佛領西アフリカ エクワドル  
 ルグワイ コロムビヤ ベルギー

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税率増大。印度 エデプト スダン 南阿聯邦 西

アフリカ カナダ アルゼンチン サルヴァドル

## コム長靴短靴

輸入割當。トルコ ベルギー オランダ ポーランド

ド イタリイ デンマーク ウルグワイ コロムビ

ヤ

税率増大。イタリイ ベルギー リスワニヤ ノー

ルウエイ 西アフリカ カナダ アルゼンチン サ

ルヴァドル

## 陶 磁 器

輸入割當。トルコ イラン 蘭印 アフガニスタン

ハンガリ ポーランド ルーマニヤ ギリシヤ オ

ランダ ベルギー フランス イタリイ アルガリ

ヤ オーストラリヤ デンマーク ウルグワイ コ

ロンビヤ

税率増大。印度 印度支那 ホランダ フィンラン

ド スエーデン ドイツ ノールウエイ 南阿聯邦

アルゼンチン サルヴァドル カナダ

## 紙

輸入割當。蘭印 トルコ イラン ハンガリ ポー

ランド オランダ イタリイ チェコスロヴァキヤ

ラトヴィヤ ウルグワイ コロムビヤ

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税率増大ベルギー、リトアニア、ニュージーランド、  
カナダ、アルゼンチン、サルヴァドル

## 玩具

輸入割當トルコ、ルーマニア、ギリシヤ、イタリー、  
オーストリア、ウルグアイ、コロンビア、  
メキシコ

税率増大フランス、イギリス、カナダ、アルゼンチン  
サルヴァドル

## 罐詰食料品

輸入割當トルコ、ギリシヤ、オーストリア、フラン  
ス、ポーランド、イタリー、デンマーク、  
ポルトガル領アンゴラ、ウルグアイ、コロ  
ンビア、

税率増大アメリカ合衆国、カナダ、アルゼンチン、  
サルヴァドル

將來ニ強スル見通シハ更ニ容易ナラザルモノガアル。  
恐ラク現在ノ障壁ガ更ニ強固ニナルノミナラズ、互  
意主義ニ基ク外國貿易政策ノ世界的採用ハ、ソノ結  
果更ニ多大ノ障壁ヲ生ゼシメル懸レガアル。自國ノ  
貿易尻改善ノタメ、諸外國ハ日本ニ對シ相次イテ互  
惠的貿易ヲ求メ、或ハ日本ガソノ國ヨリノ輸入ヲ増  
加スルコトヲ要求シテ來タ。且、コノ目的達成ノタ



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メ、屢々日本トノ通商條約ヲ廢棄シ、或ハ日本ニ對シ特ニ差別的關稅ヲ設ケタ。斯ル趨勢ハ一九三三年印度ガ日印貿易協定ヲ廢棄シ、綿製品ノ關稅ヲ引上ゲタ時カラ始ツタ。近年ニ至リサルヴァドル、キユーバ、南阿連邦、エヂプトガ凡テ關稅引上、或ハ條約廢棄ヲナシ、而シテ日本トノ互惠的協約交渉ヲ提議シタノデアル。

一發ニ云ツテ、互惠政策ヲ世界的ニ採用スルコトハ極メテ困難デアル。一國ノ輸出ト輸入ハ、全面的ニ見レバ結局平均サレ得ルモノデアアルガ、各國別ノ貿易關係ニ於テハ、ソノ國ハ當然輸出超過モアリ輸入超過モアル。日本ハ三十一箇國ニ對シ輸出超過デアルノニ反シ、輸入超過ハ僅カニ十五箇國ニ對シテデアル。即チ、日本ハ少數ノ國カラ買イ、多數ノ國々ニ賣ツテイル。日本ガ取引上弱イ立場ニアルコトハ疑イガナイ。當然日本ハ一度モ先立ツテ此種互惠貿易協定ヲ提議シタコトハナイノデアル。ソレハ現今ノ日本ノ社會的經濟的情勢ガ、輸入減少ニヨラス輸出増加ニヨル外國貿易ノ改善ヲ必要トシテイルカラデアル。日本ニトツテ尙且ハ、如何ニ貿易ニ於ケル互惠ヲ提議スルカニアルノデハナク、コノ提議ガ他國ニヨリ爲サレタ時、如何ニシテ之ニ對處スルカニアルノデアル。

日本貨物ニ對スル外國ノ制限政策ニ對スル日本ノ



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返答ハ、妥協若シクハ報復政策デアツタ。日本ガ妥協政策ヲ以テ對スル時ニハ、次ノ二ツノ態度ノ何レカガ選ベレタ。

第一、相互讓歩ノ爲關係國ニ對シテ何等カノ協定締結ヲ企テル。

一九三四年ノ日印貿易協定ハ日本ガコノ企テニ成功シタ一例デアアル。即チ、コノ協定ニ基イテ、日本ガ對印度綿製品輸出制限及ビ多量ノ原綿買入ニ同意セル一方、印度モ綿製品ニ對スル減税ニ同意シタノデアアル。日本ハ輸出品ノ價格及ビ数量ニ關シ、自發的ニ制限ヲ企シ、コレニヨリ諸外國ヲシテ新シク貿易上ノ障壁ヲ設ケルコトナカラシメ、又ハ現存スル障壁ヲ廢止セシメルヨウ努メタ。英國ニ對スル蠶蠶ノ輸出、及ビ米國ニ對スル薄手綿織物、綿織品、鉛筆、陶器、麥稈眞田製品、マツチノ輸出ノ場合ハ之デアアル。以上ノ場合ノ輸出制限ハ、議會特別條例ニ由リ、貿易各部門ニ設置サレタ輸出組合、及ビ工業組合ノ兩者ニヨリ企畫セラレタノデアアル。

輸出組合ノ目的ハ元來、輸出業者ニ營業上共同ノ便宜ヲ得ルヨウニ、自由ニ競争ノ機會ヲ與ヘルコトデアツタ。以前ニ於ケルソノ活動ハ、主トシテ輸出品ノ技術的監査ニアツタ。然シ一九三三年頃以來、日本ノ輸出貿易ノ發展ハ、諸外國ノ脅威トナリ、日本貨物ニ對シテ之ヲ障壁ガ設ケラレルニ至リ、輸出組

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合ハソノ努力ヲ輸出品價格及ビ数量ノ統制ニ轉ジタ。  
現在斯ル統制的任務ヲ遂行シツツアル組合ハ三十ヲ  
超エ、ソノ統制ノ及ブ範圍モ亦、漸次擴大シツツア  
ル。

日印貿易協定、鉛筆、綿製品、マツチソノ他ニ關  
スル日米協定、フイリツピン向ケ綿製品輸出ニ關ス  
ル日米協定、或ハ電燈ニ關スル日英協定ニ基イテ定  
メラレタ輸出統制計畫ハ、スベテ輸出組合ニヨリ自  
發的ニ計畫サレタノデアアル。全輸出量ガ統制サルベ  
キ場合ニハ、無任各組合ハ、各組合員ノ分擔量ノ決  
定ヲ計畫セネバナラスガ、之ハ度々極メテ複雑ナ問  
題トナルノデアアル。

各國別日本貿易狀況（百萬圓單位）

國名	昭和六年	昭和八年	昭和十年
輸出超過			
滿洲國（註一）	(一)五四・七	一三五・一	二〇九・八
英領印度	(一)一七・四	一〇一・八	六四・九
香港	三六・三	一二・三	四六・九
イギリス	(一)一〇・二	五・三	三八・一
シヤム	(一)二・一	五・九	三四・八
比島	一一・四	九・九	二四・一
フランス	三・七	一七・〇	二七・七
支那	四〇・一	(一)五・一	一五・〇

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和 國		七。三		八。六	一二。四
ロシ ア	(一)(一)	一五。九	(一)	二三。一	一〇。四
シンガポール	(一)	二。七		七。四	七。九
ハワイ		五。四		六。三	七。〇
フィリピン		〇。五		四。一	四。九
チリ	(一)	二。一	(一)	一。五	二。二
輸入超過					
米 國		八三。〇		一二九。六	二七四。三
漢 洲		九四。九		一五三。二	一六〇。三
カナダ		二二。六		四〇。三	四四。六
印 度 (註二)		二二。八		〇。四	二〇。九
佛領印度支那		四。七		六。二	一一。〇
英領ボルネオ		三。〇		五。六	九。三
ペル ー		〇。八		二。三	四。五
メキシコ		〇。六		一。三	一。〇

(註一) 關東州ヲ含ム

(註二) セイロンヲ含ム

工業組合ハ、中小工業者ニ對シ「カルテル」ノヨ  
ウナ後援ヲ發メル。是等ノ主要機能ハ、生産ト製品  
價格ノ統制及ビ營業上ノ共同ノ便宜ヲ計ルコトニア  
ル。特ニ重要ナノハ前者デアツテ、コレハ今ヤ各工  
業部門ニ於テ殆ンド一掃的トナツテイル。現今、六  
百以上ノコノ種ノ個別團體ト、三五ノ巨府聯合ガア

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ル。ソノ大多数ハ日本ノ法律ニヨツテ定メラレタ、所謂主要輸出品ヲ生産スル工業部門ニ屬スル。同一製品ニ對シ、輸出組合、工業組合、双方ノ統制が適用サレテイルノデ、屢々、二種ノ組合間ニ利害ノ衝突ガ起ルガ、常ニ何等カノ妥協ノ途ヲ見出シテイル。

若シ他國が極端ニ嚴重ナル輸入制限ヲ行フナラバ報復政策ガ政府或ハ民間ノ組合ニヨツテ採ラレルデアロウ。然シ、實際ニ於イハ、コノ政策ハ今マテ例外的ナ場合ニノミ實施サレテキタ。例ヘバ、輸出業者或ハ製造業者ガ、特定國カラ品物ヲ買ハヌ、或ハ日本品ヲ特定國ニ賣ラヌタメノ「ボイコット」ヲ起スコトモ出來ル。前者ノ一例ハ、印度政府ガ日本綿製品輸入制限ノ爲取ツタ過激ナ手段ニ對スル報復トシテ、大阪ノ商工業組合ガ印度ノ原棉ニ對シ取ツタ「ボイコット」デアツタ。日英製品不買同盟ノ一例トシテハ、日本與印閩貿易會商ニ際シ、前工業業者ガ和蘭菓急輸入制限法及工業裁定法ニ對シ取ツタ臨時措置ヲ舉ゲ待ル。當時、和印ノ住民ニトツテノ二ツノ必需品、陶器、ト「サロン」ノ輸出ガ一時中止サレタノデアル。

日本ノ關稅法中ニ、ダムピング防止稅ノ規定ガアルガ、未ダ實施サレタコトハナイ。然シ乍ラ日本ハ一九三四年四月、接近ノ世界貿易情勢ヲ考慮シ、貿易保護調整法ヲ制定シタ。コノ法律ハ、何レカノ國



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ガ日本ニ對シ既ニ取リツツアル制限手段ニ對應シテ、日本ノ貿易ヲ保護且調整シ、又政府ニ特定貨物ノ輸入ヲ禁止又ハ制限シ、或ハ附加的關稅ヲ徵收スル權限ヲ附與スベク立案サレタ。政府ガ、報復ヲ特ニ必娶ト見做シ行政措置ヲ取ラザル限り、コノ法律ガ單ナル條文タルニ止マルコトハ明白デアル。コレハ緊急法令デアルタメ、ソノ適用ハ僅カ三年ニ定メラレテイル。コノ法律ノ公布ニ當ツテ能フル限りソノ適用ヲナサザルコトガ、日本政府ノ意圖デアッタ。コノ法律ハ今迄ノトコロ唯一度、「カナダ爲替補償關稅」ニ對スル報復トシテ、日本政府ガ「カナダ」ニ對シ適用シタノミデアル。コノ時、日本政府ハ「カナダ」カラノ木材、小麥ヲ含ム八輸入品目ニ對シ、一年間ソノ價格ニ應ジ五〇%ノ輸入附加稅ヲ課シタ。但シ「アルミニウム」、鉛、亜鉛ノ輸入ニ對シテハコノ課稅ハシナカッタ。